



Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1984-85

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Annual Report 1984-85



**Saskatchewan Parks
and Renewable Resources
For the fiscal year ending
March 31, 1985.**

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources Mission:

The mission of Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources is to conserve, develop, and manage Saskatchewan's fish, forests, parks, resource lands and wildlife in a manner which optimizes recreational opportunity, quality of life and economic benefits to the people of Saskatchewan, while maintaining these resources in perpetuity.

Contents

Minister's Transmittal	3
Deputy Minister's Transmittal.....	4
Financial Statement	5
Department Organization.....	6
Forestry	9
Parks	13
Wildlife	17
Fisheries	21
Resource Lands	25
Department Management	29
Tables and Statistics.....	31

Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable F. W. Johnson,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the 1984/85 Annual Report for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

The department made significant progress toward more effective management of Saskatchewan's parks and renewable resources during the year.

In particular, the Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act was passed protecting Crown agriculture lands considered to be critical to wildlife survival, while at the same time allowing non-conflicting uses to continue.

Changes were made to The Parks and Renewable Resources Act to provide for the expansion of the Wildlife Development Fund to include a fisheries component. Now called the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund, the Act allows for 30 per cent of all angling licence revenue to be applied to fish enhancement projects throughout Saskatchewan.

The severe winter caused great stress to wildlife, particularly in the eastern and central regions of the province. I extend the government's sincere gratitude to the 2,000 volunteers who, with department personnel, operated 1,500 feeding sites to feed some 45,000 deer and 1,000 elk.

Saskatchewan's forest resource continued to receive significant attention due to its importance to northern Saskatchewan. In June, the department signed the Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resources Development Agreement committing the expenditure of \$28 million over five years to be shared equally between governments. These funds will be used to develop timber supplies, to ensure efficient use of the forest resource and to improve economic and employment opportunities.

In recognition of the significance of Saskatchewan's parks and recreation sites, a Parks Act White Paper was prepared for public review and comment on proposed changes to parks legislation. Eighty-five per cent of respondents indicated support of the proposed changes to The Parks Act.



The private sector has responded very positively to the private investment opportunities program introduced in 1983. This year, \$900,000 in private capital has been invested to establish 26 new businesses. Employment was created in both construction and operation of the new facilities and services.

Considerable progress was made with the federal government towards renegotiating the 1981 Grasslands National Park Agreement to allow Canada to acquire surface rights within the West Block of the proposed park prior to completion of oil/gas exploration.

In March, a program was introduced for sale of Crown resource lands currently under lease. Approximately 700 families and 300 business lessees, primarily in northern Saskatchewan, now have the opportunity to buy surveyed lots in recreation subdivisions and unsurveyed commercial or residential land parcels in remote areas.

The programs that the department has adopted this year reflect a high degree of co-operation between the department and resource users, special interest groups, the private sector, municipal and federal governments and other provincial government departments. This very productive year can be attributed to the initiative, enthusiasm and high standards of Parks and Renewable Resources staff.

Respectfully submitted,

Colin Maxwell,
Minister
Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources

Deputy Minister's Transmittal



To the Honourable Colin Maxwell
Minister of Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable
Resources

Sir:

I am pleased to submit the annual report for the
Department of Parks and Renewable Resources
for the year ending March 31, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Law
Deputy Minister

Financial Statement

This Financial Statement includes only the revenue and expenditures directly recorded in the Consolidated Fund.

Receipts and Disbursements

Disbursements 70,165,912
Receipts 11,394,012

Excess of Disbursements over Receipts 58,771,900

Receipts	1982	1983	1984	1985
Fisheries.....	1,108,373	1,059,100	1,122,583	1,862,869
Wildlife	2,419,977	2,608,300	3,575,976	3,647,918
Lands	102,637	145,100	183,645	165,689
Parks & Recreation.....	.	.	.	.
Forestry	2,978,653	2,743,900	3,821,031	3,699,666
Miscellaneous.....	3,889,132	3,600,700	3,381,811	2,017,870
Total	10,498,772	10,157,100	12,085,046	11,394,012
Disbursements				
Ordinary	34,304,632	49,088,090	50,924,939	66,486,470
Capital	2,894,877	2,531,300	2,827,877	3,679,442
Total	37,199,509	51,619,390	53,752,816	70,165,912

* Included in Commercial Revolving Fund

Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources Organization

Program Sector



Doug Cressman
Assistant Deputy Minister

The five major program areas of the department are fisheries, forestry, parks, resource lands and wildlife. The Program Sector includes the five branches responsible for the development of policy and programs for the department.

Forestry Division

Paul Brett
Executive Director

The role of the Forestry Division is to develop and administer programs to ensure continual production and wise utilization of the provincial forest. The Forest Management Branch develops and maintains a forestry data base, analyzes and allocates timber supplies, establishes Forest Management Licence Agreements and maintains forest regulations. The Forest Operations Branch is responsible for the implementation of programs at the regional level, the reforestation program, extension services and development of intensive management techniques.

Forest Management Branch

Walter Bailey
Director

Forest Operations Branch

Victor Begrand
Director

Parks Branch

Alan Appleby
Director

The Parks Branch provides comprehensive policy, planning and programming for the province's provincial parks, recreation sites, campgrounds and historic parks. Development of facility plans and new park visitor programs are key responsibilities. The branch administers the Regional Parks Program, an integral part of the provincial parks system.

Resource Lands Branch

Doug Mazur
Director

Resource Lands Branch administers the use, disposition and management of approximately 375,000 square kilometres of Crown resource lands by developing plans, policies, procedures and program alternatives which allocate and guide the management of resource lands for the continuous social and economic benefit of Saskatchewan people.

Wildlife Branch

Dennis Sherratt
Director

The Wildlife Branch manages the wildlife resource for the benefit and use of Saskatchewan residents. It is responsible for setting hunting seasons, regulating hunters, reintroducing extirpated wildlife species to the province, preventing wildlife damage to agricultural produce and administering the Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program. In addition, it designs and promotes programs to enhance the co-existence of wildlife and agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Fisheries Branch

Paul Nafel
Director

Fisheries Branch is responsible for developing the Saskatchewan fishery by introducing programs which increase fish stocks, broaden the range of fishing opportunities and mobilize undeveloped economic potential. It is also responsible for conservation of the fish resource through regulation of fish harvest, protection of fish habitat and fisheries enhancement.

Operations Sector



Ross MacLennan
Executive Director

The Operations Sector is responsible for implementing all department programs related to the operation of provincial parks, recreation areas and campgrounds, and the delivery of conservation and regulatory programs in the resource lands, forests, fisheries and wildlife areas. The sector optimizes benefits to the public by monitoring, enhancing and regulating renewable resources. The Operations Sector is comprised of two divisions: Southern Field Services, headquartered in Regina and Northern Field Services, headquartered in Prince Albert.

Southern Field Services **Barry Tether** Director

Southern Field Services' activities involve parks operation, recreation programming and development and resource management in the southern part of the province. Division headquarters is in Regina.

Park Services Branch **Shelleen Vandermeij** Director

Saskatoon Region
Len Arndt
Director

Swift Current Region
Dave Noble
Director

Regina Region
Grant Fladager
Director

Melville Region
Pat Nelson
Director

Northern Field Services **Dennis Hunter** Director

This division includes the central-northern portion of the province. The area includes the parklands, the commercial and northern forests and the Precambrian Shield. Division headquarters is in Prince Albert.

Forest Fire Control Branch **Bill Richards** Director

Prince Albert Region
Gus MacAuley
Director

Meadow Lake Region
Glenn Rolles
Director

Hudson Bay Region
Fred Ford
Director

La Ronge Region
Ross Duncan
Director

Support Services Sector



Lyle Lensen
Assistant Deputy Minister

The Support Services Sector, through the Administrative Services, Communications Services, Construction Services and Human Resources Branches, provides support to the Program Sector and Operations Sector in the achievement of the overall goals of the department.

Administrative Services Branch

Mae Boa
Director

The Administrative Services Branch provides such central support services to the department as financial, budgetary and legislation co-ordination; payroll, revenue and expenditure processing; audit, property control and distribution, as well as systems and data processing.

Communication Services Branch

Nolan Matthies
Director

Communication Services provides effective communication of department programs and policies to the public. It also provides statistical and evaluation services to assist the department in responding to increasing demands on the province's renewable resources.

Construction Services Branch

Brian Woodcock
Director

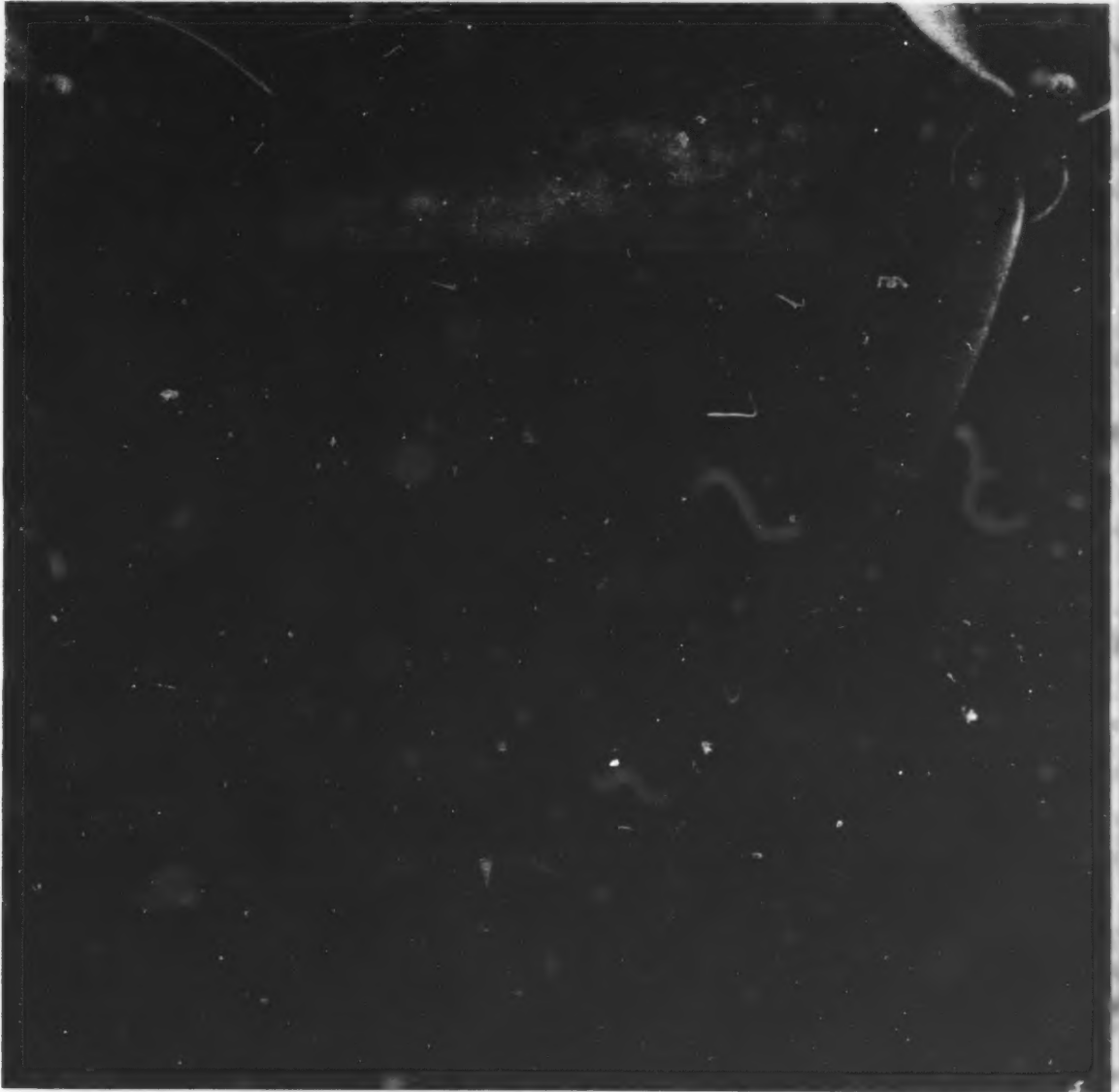
Construction Services provides design and project management services for structures, roads, sites and facilities construction in parks and on resource lands. This branch also manages the Resource Protection and Development Revolving Fund.

Human Resources Branch

Bill Marr
Director

Human Resources provides personnel management services to line managers and employees in the form of training and development, staffing, classification and personnel services.

Forestry



Canso waterbomber piloted by Janet Keogh.

Forestry

Saskatchewan's commercial forest covers approximately 144,060 square kilometres of forested land or 21 per cent of the provincial land base. It supports a long run, sustainable softwood yield of some 3.9 million cubic metres with an additional 2.7 million cubic metres potentially available from the hardwood forest.

Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resources Development Agreement

A five-year Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resources Development Agreement (FRDA) was signed with the federal government in June. This agreement provides for the expenditure of \$28 million, shared equally by both governments, to assist in the development of timber supplies, to ensure efficient use of the forest resources and to improve the economic and employment opportunities of Saskatchewan's forestry sector.

Forestry Production and Employment

Direct employment in the forestry industry totalled 2,303 person years resulting in an additional 2,716 person years of indirect employment.

Depletion of standing timber amounted to 2,443,073 cubic metres including timber salvage operations. In addition, 1,679,301 cubic metres were lost to wildfire during the year.

The value of products based on selling prices totalled over \$147.2 million.

Timber Supply Analysis

Extensive data analyses were performed in preparation for a rationalization of the provincial timber supply and the renegotiation of the Forest Management Licence Agreements. This resulted in the identification and development of softwood timber supply analyses of five major supply areas, three reserve supply areas, 16 administrative districts and three provincial parks. Hardwood timber supply analyses were also completed for five supply areas.

Timber Control

Nine major forest industry annual harvesting plans were approved, two term cutting agreements were evaluated and five new forest industry proposals were investigated.

There was considerable involvement in the evaluation of several department land strategy proposals, including shoreland management statements and provincial park considerations.

Action was taken to determine the historical operating levels of the small business component of the forest industry. A fence post study was initiated to determine product recovery from specific stand classifications.

Three full-time scaling courses and two refresher courses were offered by the department to forest industry and government employees. Thirty-one people attended the full-time courses, while 21 attended the refresher courses.

Co-operation continued between the department and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation on the Nipawin Hydroelectric Project. Clearing and salvage of timber from the transmission line right of way through the Fort a la Corne Provincial Forest were completed.

Data Base Development

A total of 110 new maps of the Commercial Forest Zone were produced at a scale of 1:12,500. The remapping program is now 70 per cent complete. An additional 82 maps were updated to reflect changes due to harvesting activities, road construction, wildfire and recreational developments.

A total of 8,900 new aerial photographs were received, thus providing the library with up-to-date photography of 93 per cent of the Commercial Forest Zone. Aerial photos, maps and statistical computer reports were provided to forest industries, government agencies and the public.

Field Sampling

Field sampling was carried out to maintain an up-to-date forest information data base. Analysis of the data results in the creation of statistics on forest condition, tree growth and site productivity, thereby providing forest managers with quantitative information for use in planning.

A total of 2,544 sample plots were established using the 3P (probability proportional to production) sampling technique. Approximately 55 per cent of the Commercial Forest Zone sampling requirements has been completed. In addition, 310 sample plots were remeasured to provide basic data on forest growth.

A preliminary ecological site capability classification matrix was developed for the Provincial Forest to quantify the ability of land to produce a viable forest. A preliminary variable density yield table for jack pine was developed which will allow forest managers to more accurately quantify the present condition of the forest.

Silviculture Programs

The four provincial nurseries produced 10.2 million trees with distribution primarily to provincial reforestation sites and to forest companies with planting programs. Some seven million trees were planted under 15 government contracts while 2.7 million trees were planted by the forest industries during the year. Trees were also distributed to schools, churches, youth groups and farm woodlots.

With the signing of the Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resources Development Agreement, plans were made for capital development at provincial nurseries to meet the anticipated demand for nursery stock and ensure that high quality seedlings are produced for provincial reforestation efforts.

Stand tending activity increased in conjunction with employment programs such as the New Careers Corporation (NCC). These resulted in additional funding for intensive management of forest stands, including thinning, weeding (mechanical elimination of hardwood competition) and control of dwarf mistletoe. A total of \$1,100,598 was spent in treating 2,174 hectares which included NCC and department stand tending activity. A total of 23 contracts were signed with local northern groups who treated over 1,800 hectares and employed 167 persons.

Timber Allocations and Monitoring

During the year, 6,160 timber and field permits were issued and approximately 1,200 inspections were conducted on the bush operations of the major companies and larger permit holders.

Allocation of timber to small independent operators continued in the forest regions as an initiative to expand local employment through the small business sector.

Salvage from burned over areas continued at a much reduced scale in the older burns and limited salvage opportunities were available in recent burns.

Insect and Disease Monitoring and Control

In Hudson Bay and Prince Albert Regions spruce budworm infestations were monitored and harvesting in severely infested areas was employed as a control measure.

In the Cypress Hills, the mountain pine beetle infestation showed a marked reduction due to a cold winter and the continuing sanitation program. An annual harvest of the mature timber is planned to vary the age classes, thereby reducing the potential for severe beetle infestations in future years.

A summer works project to clear dwarf mistletoe was undertaken in co-operation with the New Careers Corporation and non-profit organizations in the Nisbet and Fort a la Corne Provincial Forests.

Forest Fire Control

The department's forest fire control organization extinguished 895 fires and assisted on 13 fires in Prince Albert National Park during the 1984 season. This figure represents 78.3 per cent more fires than the previous 10-year average of 502 fires per year. The increase was a direct result of the dry weather experienced during the last week of July and the first two weeks in August.

The 1984/85 fire control program was very successful in that only 0.08 per cent of the primary protection zone was burned. This is well within the current tolerance of 0.5 per cent of the commercial forest.

A total of 13,035 hectares of forested land was burned over in the primary protection zone and of this amount, 6,403 hectares were considered merchantable or productive forest.

As part of forest fire suppression efforts, the department operated six Grumman trackers and three PBY5A Cansos that dropped approximately 2,396,650 litres of retardant on 182 fires and 10,892,215 litres of water on 143 fires respectively.

The air tanker operation was supported by two S55T Sikorsky helicopters, three 206B Bell helicopters and three Beech Baron aircraft. The majority of helicopter hours was used in conjunction with five RIACT (Regional Initial Attack Concept Team) crews.

Within the Canada-Saskatchewan Forest Resources Development Agreement, \$1.65 million was identified for forest fire control which will contribute to the purchase of 23 automated weather stations, an Apple III computer and two automated lightning detection system direction finders.

A total of 351 people received training from the Provincial Forest Fire Control Centre. Courses involved all levels of fire fighting and fire management.

A fire prevention campaign, "Wait a Minute", was developed. The media and poster campaign was designed to encourage caution with spring burning by ranchers and farmers.

A forest fire suppression action plan was developed for the Nisbet Provincial Forest immediately adjacent to the City of Prince Albert and the surrounding rural municipality.

Parks



New chairlift at Blacktrap recreational site.

Parks

The department's responsibility for parks includes the 17 provincial parks, 10 provincial historic parks, and 200 recreation sites. Support funding for the Regional Parks Program is also administered by the department. In 1984, approximately 2,470,000 people visited Saskatchewan's provincial parks.

Year-round programs are developed to aid visitors in recognizing, using and enjoying the full recreational, interpretive and educational potential of the provincial park system.

The Parks Act White Paper

The Parks Act White Paper, outlining proposed changes to The Parks Act, was made available for public review in the summer of 1984. Subsequent to this review, significant revisions are being made to the Act, including:

- upgrading the status of several existing recreation sites to provincial parks
- classifying existing historic areas as provincial parks
- designating Park Land Reserves to protect lands for future parks

Recreation Programs

Over 80,000 park visitors participated in summer recreation, aquatic and interpretive programs in 16 parks during the 1984/85 season. A new aquatics program was established at Regina Beach Recreation Site.

"Snow Wonder" was the theme of the parks' 1984/85 winter recreation programs. Over 16,000 people participated in the 48 special winter events. Community groups and associations were encouraged to plan and implement winter programs in the parks.

Private Investment Program

The program to encourage commercial development opportunities in provincial parks and recreation sites by the private sector continued successfully. During the year under review 26 new businesses were established attracting \$900,000 in private capital investment, 19 person years of construction employment and 23.5 person years of operating employment. New facilities include miniature golf courses, food concessions, boat rentals, a riding stable and a craft shop.

Park Security Campaign

An advertising campaign was undertaken to increase public awareness that rowdiness and loud parties are not acceptable in parks and that park rules are strictly enforced. The theme of the media campaign was "Enjoy the Wildlife, Don't be the Wildlife". This program proved effective as indicated by fewer instances of rowdiness and complaints from park visitors.

Recreation Lands Planning

A comprehensive study was undertaken to review the department's current system of camp and picnic grounds and to determine future requirements.

The Clearwater River, nominated as a candidate Canadian Heritage River, was accepted by the Canadian Heritage River System Board, a joint federal-provincial committee. A management plan, which is a condition of nomination, is being prepared.

A park management strategy for Pike Lake Provincial Park was completed and development of park management strategies was initiated for Meadow Lake and Buffalo Pound Provincial Parks.

A draft vegetation management plan for Cypress Hills Provincial Park was completed to respond to the mountain pine beetle infestation in lodgepole pine and to provide a long-term perspective for managing all vegetation in the park.

Facility Development

The department carried out a \$3.6 million capital program. Some of the projects undertaken included:

- beach and shoreline improvements at Ruby Lake, Buffalo Pound and Loch Leven
- resource road construction and upgrading at McBride Lake, Little Swan Lake, Woody Lake, Caribou Trail, Lac Eau Claire, Waskateena Beach and west side parkway at Candle Lake and Anglin Lake
- upgrading of staff residences in Duck Mountain and The Battlefords Provincial Parks
- upgrading and renovation of maintenance

facilities at La Loche, Ile a la Crosse, Patuanak, and Green Lake, and at Goodspirit Lake, Rowan's Ravine, The Battlefords, Saskatchewan Landing, Cypress Hills and Echo Valley Provincial Parks

— upgrading of public use facilities including the swimming pool at Buffalo Pound and service centres at Rowan's Ravine and Blackstrap, and washrooms and a parking lot at Greenwater Provincial Parks

— replacement of fish filleting facilities, picnic tables, washrooms, barbecues, signs and garbage facilities in various locations

— construction and renovation of facilities for the handicapped in various parks and recreation areas in the Melville Region

— upgrading of rental accommodation at Greenwater and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks

— improvements to boat dock/launch facilities at Stanley Mission, La Ronge and Little Bear Lakes

— landscaping and site development at Little Bear Lake, Fisher Creek, Kimball Lake, Denare Beach and Regina Beach

— installation of a VHF radio tower at Deschambault Lake

— construction of a service centre at Stabler Point on Loon Lake

— construction of cross-country ski trails and shelters at Greig and Emma Lakes

— campground electrification at Sandy Bay on Candle Lake

— upgrading correctional facilities in Moose Mountain and Meadow Lake Provincial Parks

— construction of pens for the swift fox breeding project at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park

— a new chair lift and other ski lift upgrading at Blackstrap Recreation Site

— construction of a sewage lagoon and forcemain at Moose Mountain Provincial Park

Park Facility Planning Program

Four areas received attention in the planning of major new facilities. Planning for the re-

development of the Cypress Hills Provincial Park core area was completed to include a new swimming pool, increased parking area, a fast food outlet and an expanded store facility. The Lac des Isles north shore campground in Meadow Lake Provincial Park was designed for construction by the New Careers Corporation. Major conceptual plans for the Elbow Harbour Recreation Complex were produced, including a regatta area and small craft boat launch at Tufts Bay, a marina in Elbow Harbour, and a tournament quality golf course and clubhouse. Significant planning and associated public meetings were conducted for development of the Regina Beach-Valeport Recreation Corridor.

Echo Valley Centre

Echo Valley Centre hosted over 250 groups ranging in size from 10 to 300 during the year. Approximately 1,000 students were enrolled in the Summer School of the Arts. During 1984/85, 31,606 bed/nights were occupied and 71,216 meals were served.

Historic Parks

Prehistoric and historic resources and events of provincial significance are preserved and interpreted through Saskatchewan's historic parks.

The department establishes and monitors the standards for preservation, interpretation and operation of these historic resources. It determines, plans and co-ordinates capital developments, and designs and evaluates various methods for interpreting the events and delivering appropriate programs to the public.

In 1984/85, several historic parks projects were undertaken:

— The buildings at Fort Carlton were refurbished and furnished under a \$270,000 capital project. In addition, new educational programs were designed for Fort Carlton.

— Plans were made for restoring the Bachelor Cabin (Le Mesurier) at Cannington Manor.

— New interpretive signs were developed for Fort Pitt, Steele Narrows, Saint Victor's Petroglyphs, and Holy Trinity Church at Stanley Mission.

— Interpretive brochures for six of the historic parks were prepared and distributed.

Regional Parks Program

To ensure that everyone in Saskatchewan has access to outdoor recreation and natural resource experiences, the department administers a program whereby 101 regional parks have been established throughout the province. This unique system of parks is funded jointly by the Province through capital and maintenance grants and by 385 Rural and Urban Municipalities and their community service clubs.

The department provides Regional Park Authorities with planning, technical and administrative assistance to ensure a consistently high level of recreation facility development.

Provincial grants paid in the fiscal year amounted to:

- \$1,743,501 in capital grants to 82 regional parks
- \$839,534 in maintenance grants to 92 regional parks

In 1984/85, Wapiti Valley, Esterhazy, Morin Lake and Prairie Lake Regional Parks were established.

During the year, the 101 regional parks provided recreational opportunities totalling approximately three million visitor days.

Grasslands National Park

Work on establishment of a Grasslands National Park continued with two significant accomplishments: re-negotiation of the 1981 Agreement to speed up the process and cut costs; and allowing Parks Canada to purchase land (approximately 20.2 hectares have been purchased to date) in the West Block of the proposed park.

Wildlife



Supplemental deer feeding reduced winter mortality
from 35% to 12%.

Wildlife

Eighty-six per cent of Saskatchewan people use wildlife in some way to enhance their lives. Wildlife activities are divided equally between consumptive activities, such as hunting and trapping, and non-consumptive activities, such as viewing, photographing or studying wildlife. Saskatchewan is unique in that the majority of adult males, or 64 per cent, still hunt or trap wildlife.

Game Management

A new system of Wildlife Management Zones came into effect, increasing the number of zones from 37 to 76. The increased zones permit more accurate responses to the particular management needs of individual game species.

White-tailed Deer

In Zones 31 and 32, a special antlerless season was introduced to reduce the high concentrations of whitetails, to provide greater hunting opportunity and to restore the balance of bucks to does in these areas. The high success rate of hunters during the regular season and the early winter contributed to low hunter participation in the special season.

Mule Deer

Quotas for antlerless mule deer were substantially increased to provide recreation and to stabilize populations in the southwest. Nearly 3,000 antlerless licences not claimed during the Big Game Draw were sold by telephone on a first-come-first-served basis. Harvest results, near 95 per cent, were comparable to the harvest levels of previous years.

Bear

To encourage a higher bear harvest in Zones 58 to 61 and reduce bear predation on moose calves, a liberal licensing system was established permitting the harvest of two bears with the purchase of a regular big game licence. Under this system, the bear harvest in these zones increased by approximately 20 per cent.

Waterfowl

Duck populations dropped to their lowest level since 1961. The United States opted to maintain stable regulations for one more year to complete a five-year waterfowl study. Therefore, in the interest of consistent data collection, Saskatchewan's waterfowl seasons also remained constant.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Because Saskatchewan's bald eagle population is stable, support for the North American Eagle Restoration Program was continued this year. Twelve eaglets captured in northern Saskatchewan were successfully transported to Pennsylvania and released in the wild.

In an effort to bolster Saskatchewan's prairie falcon populations, eight young falcons from the Wainright, Alberta breeding facility were stocked in active nests in Saskatchewan.

A national peregrine falcon recovery plan was drafted by the Western Raptor Technical Committee. Peregrine falcons were released at Saskatoon and Eyebrow in an attempt to re-establish wild populations.

The first provincial survey of the piping plover was conducted.

Firearm Safety/Hunter Education

This was a year of consolidation and improvement of the expanded course which was introduced last year. The number of students increased from 4,228 to 4,669, bringing total graduates to nearly 100,000. In addition, 130 instructors were trained in seven workshops.

The program received the highest possible rating from the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and was one of four in the world chosen to be reviewed at the Scandinavian Game Advisors Conference.

Newfoundland used Saskatchewan's Firearm Safety/Hunter Education Program as a model for establishing its own mandatory firearm safety program.

There were 30 firearm accidents of which two were fatal in 1984, compared with 29 accidents and two fatalities in 1983.

Project Wild

Department of Education approval was granted to make the Project Wild program available to the province's school teachers. The program uses conservation concepts and wildlife values as background, while teaching other academic skills. Actual teacher training will begin in 1985/86.

Barren Ground Caribou Management

Several activities commenced as a result of Caribou Management Board meetings, including the start of an educational program for schools in northern communities, the development of a 10-year caribou management plan and proposed regulation changes to increase non-status user co-operation.

Annual surveys of the Beverly caribou herd showed the number of animals in the herd remained at similar levels to last year, with few caribou wintering in Saskatchewan.

Radio collars were attached to 80 animals in the Kaminuriak herd to monitor the herd's winter-summer range.

Harvest monitoring of caribou indicated the lowest harvest in four years.

Wildlife Habitat Protection

The Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Inventory of Agricultural Saskatchewan was completed. This comprehensive inventory provides information on the amount, distribution, character and importance of upland wildlife habitat — information essential to managing wildlife populations. The map and report may be purchased from the Central Survey and Mapping Agency of Saskatchewan Supply and Services.

Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act

The Critical Wildlife Habitat Protection Act was passed and subsequently refined through amendment. This precedent-setting legislation protects Crown agricultural lands designated as critical to the survival of wildlife from sale or alteration harmful to wildlife. At the same time, lessees of designated lands may continue their agricultural or industrial operations as long as the uses are compatible with wildlife. Over 31,100 hectares of land were designated in the original Act and regulations were drafted designating an additional 445,340 hectares.

Heritage Marshes Program

The preservation and enhancement of major wetlands for waterfowl continued with the nomination of Ranch Lake, the Upper Whitesand system and Horseshoe Lake as Heritage Marshes by Ducks Unlimited and the department. Ranch Lake was officially opened in August, 1984.

Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

The wildlife component of the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF) continued to perform its role in acquiring and managing strategic privately-owned wildlife habitats. During the year, 1,058 hectares of land were purchased and 316 hectares of low-quality habitat were disposed of, bringing the total lands in the Fund to 29,013 hectares.

Heritage Farmstead Program

The Heritage Farmstead Program is a co-operative effort between the department and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF). The program encourages landowners to preserve uninhabited farmsteads on their lands for wildlife and heritage values. The program has been enthusiastically received by local SWF branches. Only an informal commitment on the part of the landowner is required to participate.

Moose Restoration

Rebuilding of moose populations in the commercial forest was furthered by the closure of 56 access roads. Some 380 forest roads have now been closed to help protect moose populations from extreme hunting pressure. Aerial surveys in the Thunder Hills and Cub Hills moose restoration projects have revealed a 60 per cent increase in these populations since road closures were instituted two years ago. The Cub Hills population was also facilitated by establishment of a new game preserve in that area during the year.

An inventory of forest roads was started and, when completed in 1985/86, it will provide the basis for better management of existing access to the province's commercial forest zone.

Wildlife Depredation

Prevention of damage to farmers' crops, property and livestock continues to be a priority of the department.

Along the forest fringe, electric fencing continues to be used to reduce black bear damage to apiaries. Instruction courses for bee keepers and electric fence material supplied in lieu of compensation payments significantly reduced bear depredation.

Intercept deer and elk feeding programs at Cypress Hills, Greenwater and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks, Big River and Fort a la Corne assisted winter survival and reduced damage to agricultural products. High deer populations in southwestern Saskatchewan continued to cause problems with fall rye and irrigated alfalfa crops.

Ungulate-proof fencing, supplied to landowners in southern Saskatchewan, eliminated chronic elk and deer haystack depredation problems in several locations.

Wolf trapping schools and predator control programs in Meadow Lake and Prince Albert Regions were undertaken to reduce depredation of cattle along the forest fringe and in community pastures.

Waterfowl crop damage prevention efforts continued with operation of over 1,255 hectares of permanent lure crops and 19 bait stations. This federal-provincial program addressed crop depredation problems on the major marsh complexes and areas with historical compensation payouts.

A coyote snaring program undertaken in sheep ranching areas of the Saskatoon Region resulted in 64 coyotes being taken.

Supplemental Deer Feeding

During the severe 1984/85 winter, the department implemented a major winter deer feeding program. An estimated 45,000 deer and 1,000 elk were fed at approximately 1,500 sites throughout the province with the assistance of 2,000 volunteers. The feeding program was successful in reducing winter mortality from an anticipated 35 per cent to 12 per cent. As a result of the feeding program, whitetail populations are expected to be near normal, with no additional hunting restrictions foreseen in 1985.

Cultivated acreage on Fish and Wildlife Development Fund lands continued to be seeded with forage crops and currently supplies 30 per cent of the feed requirements for deer intercept and survival feeding programs.

Problem Beaver Control

The program to deal with large-scale beaver problems continued in 1984/85 in co-operation with rural municipalities. Drainage systems were surveyed to identify all beaver dams and trouble spots. Beaver-proof culverts were installed and expert trappers brought in to reduce beaver populations. Acting on 1,917 complaints, department staff destroyed 272 beaver houses and 4,673 dams. Numerous trapping and blasting courses were also organized.

Provincial Wild Fur Management

Some 19 species of wild fur bearers are harvested for commercial purposes in the province. The sale of raw fur pelts in 1984/85 amounted to \$5,099,685.

Each year, seasons are set to protect fur bearing animals and to allow harvesting during the period when pelts of each species are prime.

Ten trapper education courses were conducted by the department throughout the province. Trappers were instructed in humane capture techniques, fur bearer management and proper pelt handling.

Enforcement

This year, conservation officers contacted 38,092 hunters in the field and there were 956 wildlife related convictions.

Fisheries



Lake Diefenbaker fishing seminar at Gardiner Dam.

Fisheries

Saskatchewan waters contain 68 species of fish, 21 of which are economically important. This renewable resource is based in 68,000 square kilometres of lakes and streams covering 10 per cent of the total area of Saskatchewan. About 50,000 Saskatchewan waterbodies support permanent fish populations.

Saskatchewan's fishery represents a source of revenue and jobs for commercial fishermen, outfitters and traditional resource users, as well as recreational opportunities for some 230,000 sport anglers.

Fish Enhancement

On June 1, 1984, under The Parks and Renewable Resources Amendment Act, the Wildlife Development Fund was expanded to include a fishery component establishing the Fish and Wildlife Development Fund (FWDF)

Thirty per cent of revenue derived from the sale of angling licences is now allocated to the fish enhancement component of the FWDF. This revenue is then reinvested in the fishery to enhance fish supplies. Total revenue contributed to the Fund from angling licence sales amounted to \$522,726 in 1984/85.

A key feature of the FWDF allows assistance to be provided to local groups for joint fish enhancement projects. The department provides technical advice and financial assistance through the FWDF for the design, construction and operation of co-operative projects.

Twelve enhancement projects were carried out in 1984, with expenditures of \$241,290. They included:

- operation of walleye rearing ponds at Delaronde Lake and Greig Lake
- construction of the Jackfish Lake walleye rearing pond by the Battlefords Wildlife Federation as a co-operative project
- construction of a pike spawning marsh on Van Patten's Creek by the Kuroki Wildlife Federation as a co-operative project

- installation of aeration systems at Nesland Lake, Lady Lake and the Rowan's Ravine rearing pond

- construction of the Cowan Dam fishway
- rehabilitation of Kit Lake, Baldy Lake and Loch Leven to establish stocked trout populations

Other expenditures included acquisition of a high capacity pump for developing and operating various fish enhancement projects.

A highlight of the program was the recovery of 160,000 walleye fingerlings (five to 10 cm in size) from the Delaronde Lake rearing pond. This represents a 40 per cent recovery rate — the highest recorded to date.

Sport Fish Conservation Program

The Sport Fish Conservation Program (SFCP) was announced in February. The purpose of the program is to provide protection for key game fish species in areas where it is most needed, without detracting from the range of angling opportunities Saskatchewan offers.

Finalization of the SFCP was preceded by consultation with fishery users and the general public on conservation options for the sport fishery. An options paper was released in June, 1984 for public review. Public input was incorporated into the final version of this new conservation program.

The SFCP features adjustments to some individual species limits, new management zones and season dates, elimination of the combined number and weight limits for the former Northern Management Area, and introduction of upper size limits for certain species in the central and northern management zones. These changes will come into effect May 4, 1985.

Mercury Standards

Fish from Saskatchewan waters are tested periodically for mercury. Fourteen lakes and streams were tested in co-operation with Saskatchewan Health and Saskatchewan Environment as part of the ongoing monitoring program. Administration of the standards is the responsibility of Saskatchewan Health and the latest recommendations for consumption of fish were published in the Saskatchewan Anglers Guide.

Special Fisheries Projects

An inventory was completed on 47 waterbodies examined for their walleye spawn-taking potential. This inventory made a significant contribution toward the successful 1984 spawn-taking operation.

The exploratory walleye spawn-taking operation at Lake Diefenbaker produced 26.5 million eggs, more than half of the total eggs taken in 1984. A further 5.2 million eggs were obtained at Buffalo Pound Lake. Both lakes have potential to be major sources of walleye egg supply in Saskatchewan.

The first field trial of an experimental mobile jar culture facility was operated at the Bad Carrot River spawn camp and produced satisfactory results. This facility may provide a feasible alternative to a permanently located hatchery for walleye fry production and distribution in remote areas.

An experimental project to incubate lake trout eggs in enclosed cages was conducted at Lake Diefenbaker. Two cages containing 3,500 eggs were placed in Spillway Bay at a depth of 10 to 15 metres in October, 1984. The cages were regularly monitored and will be retrieved in May, 1985 to determine results. If successful, this project could mean a low-cost alternative to spawning reef development for fish population enhancement.

Fish Culture

A total of 228 waters were stocked with 24.8 million walleye fry, 1.2 million whitefish fry, 408,265 rainbow trout fingerlings, 86,520 brook trout fingerlings, 64,050 Kokanee salmon fingerlings, 40,850 brown trout fingerlings and 10,000 largemouth bass fingerlings.

Overall production was up significantly due to highly successful spring spawn camps and completion of the majority of renovations at the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station. The number of walleye stocked was the highest in more than 20 years.

Fish transfers included 164,856 walleye fingerlings from lakeside rearing ponds along with 68 walleye adults, 120 brook trout adults, 760 rainbow trout adults, 12,473 perch adults and 182 northern pike adults and fingerlings.

A total of 12,919,500 eyed cisco eggs were provided to Montana in return for largemouth bass fingerlings which were planted in Boundary Dam Reservoir.

Commercial Fisheries

A total of 1,715 commercial fishing licences were issued resulting in a total harvest of 3.48 million kilograms worth \$3.28 million. Most of the production occurred in northern Saskatchewan where commercial fishing represents a key economic activity.

Included in total commercial production are fish sold directly to Saskatchewan consumers. This totalled 351,180 kilograms, worth \$525,580.

Fifty-four commercial bait fishermen harvested 15,060 kilograms of bait fish worth \$67,230.

A total of 479 domestic fishing licences were issued. The majority of licensees use these fish to supplement the family diet. In southern Saskatchewan, particular attention was given to encouraging the harvest of suckers, an underutilized species.

Three brine shrimp fishing licences were issued resulting in total production of 19,100 kilograms.

Four fur farm fishing operations accounted for 49,100 kilograms of fish. A total of 1,892 mink were fed by this production.

Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program

The Commercial Fishing Production Incentive Program is in place to help ease the high cost of transporting commercially caught fish. The transportation assistance portion of the program covers 90 per cent of the cost of transporting fish from the location of the harvest to Prince Albert. Expenditures under this program totalled \$507,800 for the year.

A further \$17,900 was provided under the Fish Price Support Program which improves the price paid to commercial fishermen for certain species of fish that have a depressed market value.

Fish Farming

There were 2,141 fish farm licences issued in 1984, 72 commercial and the remainder private. A total of 548,000 trout fingerlings were stocked, resulting in an estimated harvest of 75,000 kilograms.

Three private hatcheries and one experimental hatchery (Saskatchewan Research Council) were built in 1984. These facilities imported 415,000 rainbow trout eggs.

Twenty-nine Live Fish Import Permits were issued for the importation of trout eggs and fingerlings into the province.

Fisheries Information and Education

The first fishing seminar in Saskatchewan was conducted at Lake Diefenbaker in July. It demonstrated the abundant fishery resource available and showed anglers how to catch fish in man-made reservoirs. The event attracted 500 sport anglers and the positive response indicated potential for greater future utilization of this resource.

Regular publications included the Saskatchewan Anglers Guide, Fish Facts 1984 and Fisheries Bulletins. Brochures on fish enhancement and the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station were also completed during the year.

Four panel displays were installed in the new Visitor Information Centre at the Fish Culture Station. The Centre was opened to the public in October, 1984.

A mobile panel display on fish enhancement and the importance of Saskatchewan's fishery was completed and shown at public meetings, conventions, fairs and exhibitions.

A series of seminars was presented through the La Ronge Community College for those interested in becoming fish plant managers and sport fishing guides.

Enforcement

In 1984/85, a total of 30,331 anglers were contacted in the field by conservation officers, and there were 544 convictions related to fisheries.

Resource Lands



Private investment opportunities are available on
Crown lands outside of parks.

Resource Lands

There are approximately 375,000 square kilometres of Crown resource lands under the department's jurisdiction. The department administers the use, disposition and management of these lands in consultation with municipalities, industry, associations, interest groups, individuals and other government departments.

Land Use Planning

Land use plans are a decision-making framework which integrate public and private sector interest in land.

Plans were under development for Candle Lake and Delaronde Lake areas and the Nisbet and Canwood Provincial Forests, as well as for the Northern Provincial Forest located within the Rural Municipality of Lakeland. A plan was completed and implemented for Round Lake, adjacent to the Porcupine Provincial Forest, in response to local land use issues.

Helldiver Lake

An investigation of land use issues in the Helldiver Lake area was undertaken in consultation with local resource users and Ducks Unlimited. The resulting report identified a need for a long-range water management plan.

Crown Land Development Opportunities

The province introduced a program which encourages and assists developers in providing cottage subdivision and resort opportunities by making Crown land available through public tender. Development opportunities were investigated on Candle Lake, Lake Diefenbaker, Tobin Lake, Smoothstone Lake and Delaronde Lake. Discussions were held with local municipalities and several prospective developers. Proposal call packages were initiated for the tender process which will be implemented in 1985/86.

Resource Lands Roads Policy

Policy proposals were prepared for roads on resource lands. A final policy statement will integrate forestry, fisheries, wildlife and recreation requirements.

Subdivision Zoning

A zoning plan, which focused on regulating land use, was completed for Ramsey Bay Subdivision on Weyakwin Lake. Plans were initiated for 13 recreation subdivisions designated under The Northern Municipalities Act in the Northern Administration District.

Crown Land in Northern Communities

A report on land transfers was completed for the northern village of Denare Beach in consultation with the Village Council. This report recommended an initial transfer of 10 vacant parcels for community administration and use.

The department participated in finalizing boundaries for northern communities and developing direction for future administration of Crown lands within communities. The department also undertook a study of departmental land needs in all northern communities.

Land Use Co-ordination

Department reviews and responses were co-ordinated for:

- major mineral development projects at Star Lake, Mallard Lake, the Red Deer River, the North Saskatchewan River and Waterbury Lake
- the railway abandonment program
- the Husky heavy oil upgrader
- Native land claims
- subdivision of private lands
- land use plans developed by other departments

Land Use Committees

The department participated in several committees related to land use, including:

- The Federal/Provincial Committee on Boundary Adjustments for Prince Albert National Park
- The Federal/Provincial Committee on Boating Regulations

— Canada Committee on Ecological Land Classification

— The Cold Lake/Beaver River Basin Study Committee

— Canada Committee on Land Use Management

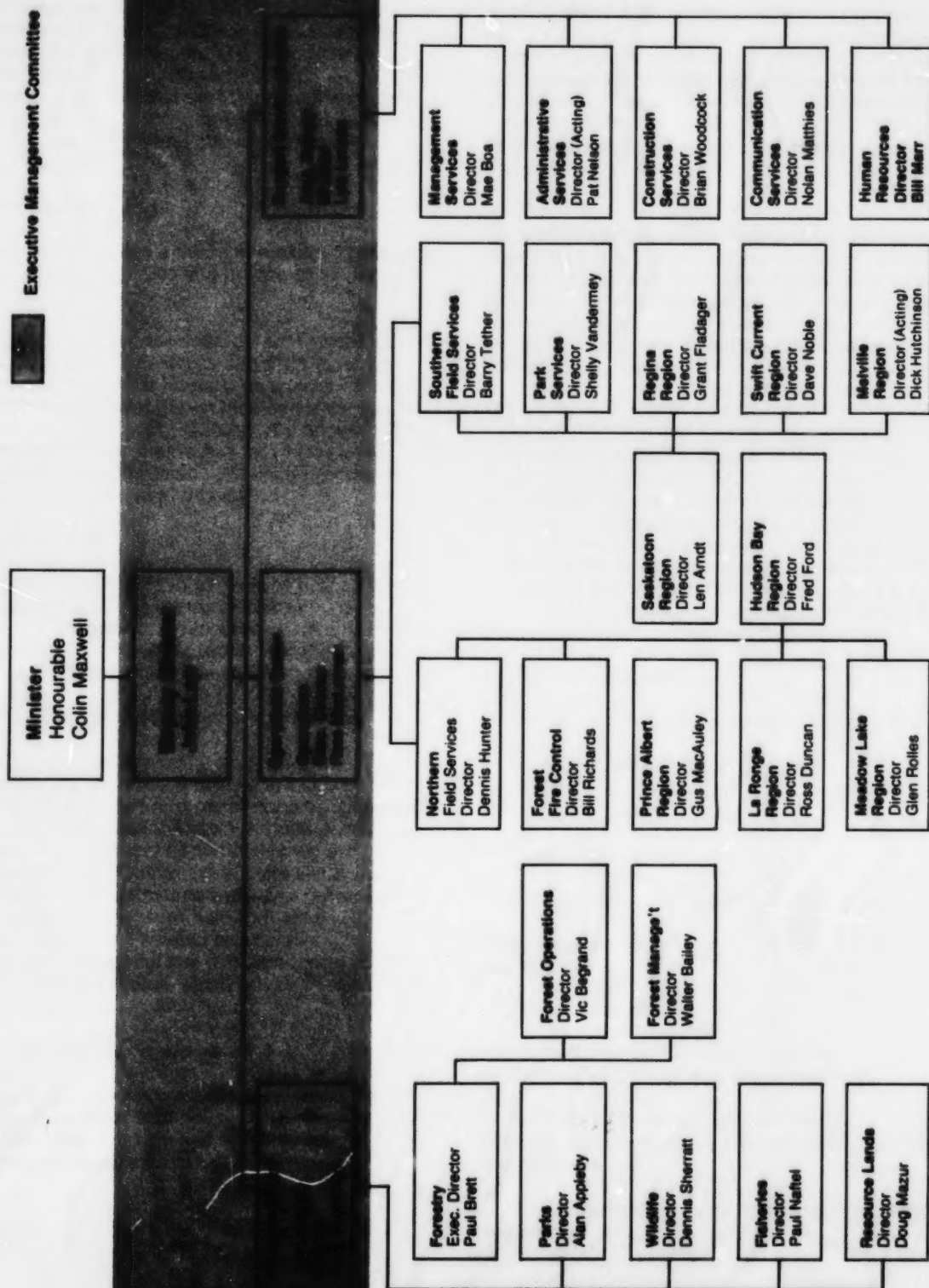
Wild Rice

The department, in consultation with the wild rice industry, undertook the evaluation of the policies and procedures governing the allocation and management of wild rice permits. This information will be used to introduce new allocation and management procedures.

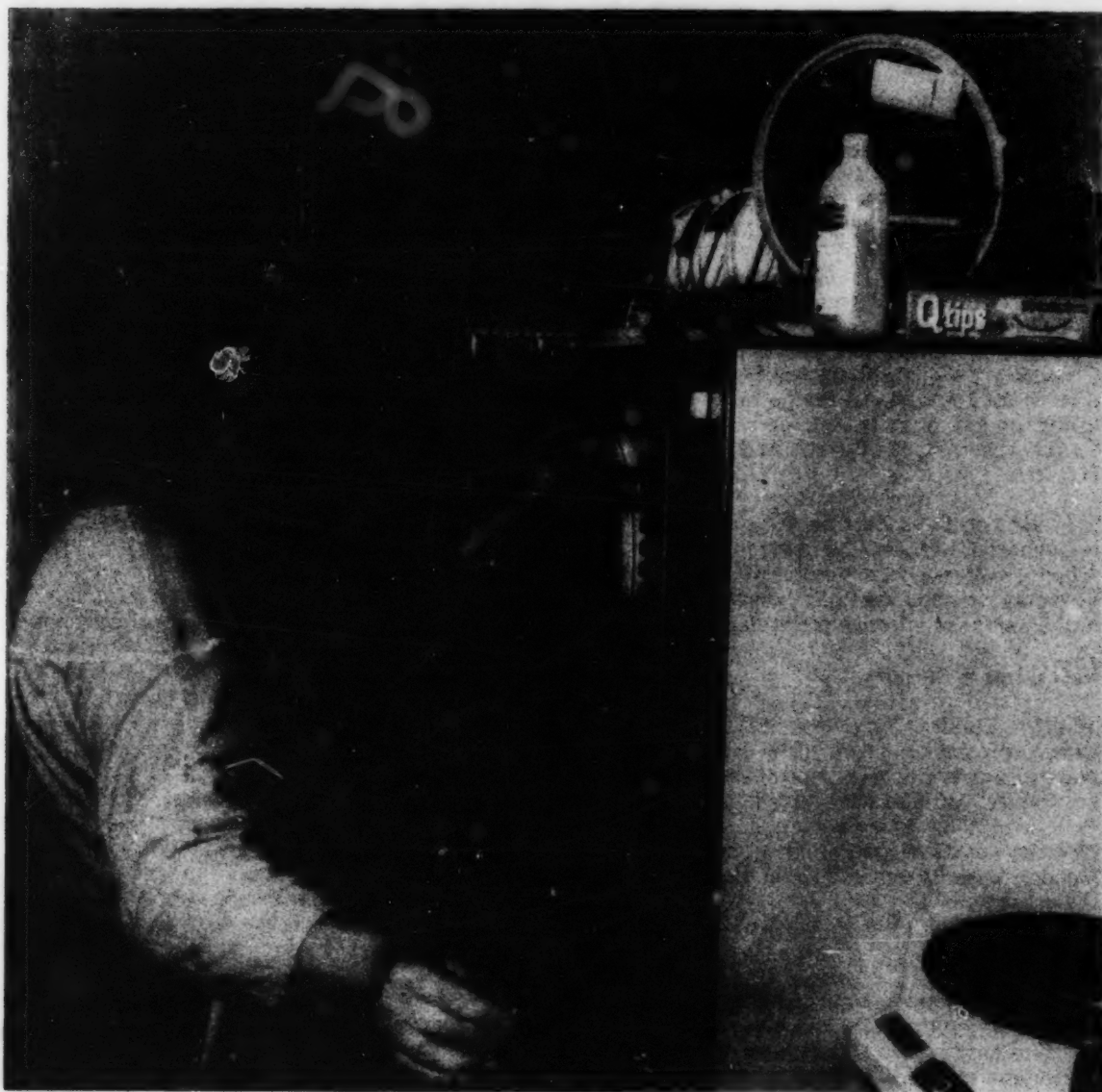
Crown Land Sales Policy

A program was announced which will enable lessees of surveyed cottage lots and commercial parcels in surveyed recreational subdivisions and remote unsurveyed permanent residential and commercial parcels, the opportunity to purchase leased land, under prescribed conditions. Approximately 1,000 properties are eligible under the program. Implementation of the program is scheduled for next year.

Department Organizational Chart



Department Management



Automated systems assist the department in
program delivery.

Department Management

Department Reorganization

The year under review saw the formation of the Program Sector to emphasize integrated resource management. The Parks and Lands Branch was reorganized establishing a separate Parks Branch and a separate Resource Lands Branch. The Parks Branch now includes park planning, park visitor service programs, historic park programs and regional park programs. The new Resource Lands Branch is responsible for the administration and disposition of all resource lands in the province.

On April 1, 1984, the Creighton Region was discontinued with the La Ronge Region absorbing four districts, and the Hudson Bay Region absorbing the Cumberland House District.

In November, the Buffalo Narrows Region was re-organized, with districts going to both Prince Albert and Meadow Lake Regions. Several minor boundary changes were also completed to further enhance effective program delivery.

New Careers Corporation

The New Careers Corporation, established as a Crown corporation in May, 1984, provides work and training for people on social assistance while carrying out facilities development projects for Parks and Renewable Resources. A three-year program was developed with major emphasis in Meadow Lake Provincial Park and on Lake Diefenbaker.

Administration

An improved departmental planning system was initiated during the year. It involves the specification of goals and detailed objectives which form the basis for annual budgets and individual performance plans.

A new chart of accounts for the department was developed to accommodate the government's new Financial Management System. Training was provided for staff to implement the new system in the Program, Support Services and Operations Sectors.

Training was provided at the department's distribution centre to individuals from The Saskatchewan Abilities Council Work Experience Program. The accounting units for the Commercial and the Resource Protection and Development Revolving Funds hired students

from the Co-operative Work/Study Program of the University of Regina to assist in processing the summer's park operation and fire suppression accounts.

Human Resources

Staffing actions this year included 90 classified service and 218 labour service positions. A total of 82 classified service and nine labour service classification actions were taken. Again this year there were only two formal grievances raised within the department, both being resolved before reaching arbitration. Workers Compensation claims totalled 102, a slight drop from last year, with most claims being reported during the months of May to October.

The department participated in the government's early retirement program, with 56 employees opting for retirement under the program.

Training and Development

Department training and development activities during the year involved a variety of programs and courses presented by the Public Service Commission, RCMP, educational institutions and consultants. Employee attendance totalled 3,583 person days.

The Managing Human Performance Course was further extended with the training of over 100 supervisory and management staff.

Retirement planning seminars sponsored by the Public Service Commission were attended by 25 department employees.

Enforcement training for conservation officers and training in park security for seasonal park staff continued this year. Support was provided to eight employees involved in the government-sponsored education leave program. Tuition reimbursement was provided to 19 employees who successfully completed job or career-related courses on their own time.

The Conservation Officer Training Program was completed with five employees graduating. This was a three-year educational program for employees residing in northern Saskatchewan. It provided training equivalent to that of the Kelsey renewable resources program.

A planned approach to training and development was initiated relating these activities more directly to department goals and objectives.

Tables and Statistics



Aerial surveys are an important tool in providing
population statistics for game management.

Tables and Statistics.

Table No. 1 Forest Industry Employment April 1/84 — March 31/85

Where Employed	Person Months	Person Years
Office	4,395.0	366.3
Plant or Mill	9,092.7	757.7
Woodlands:		
— Company	8,480.6	705.0
— Sub-contractors, loggers, etc. hired by contractors	5,684.0	473.7
Total	27,632.3	2,302.7

Table No. 2 Value of Forest Products

Product	Estimated Volume Produced(m ³)	Value (\$/m ³)	Total Value(\$) 1984/85	Total Value(\$) 1983/84
Sawtimber	1,038,144	44.17	45,845,820	35,543,814
Posts	30,798	90.81	2,796,766	17,553,917
Poles	17,593	33.83	595,171	350,244
Rails	3,678	82.44	319,702	557,347
Ties	5,058	236.82	1,197,836	743,473
Piling & Round Timber	2,448	280.31	686,199	1,371,099
Fuelwood	144,853	40.30	5,837,576	4,214,721
Waterboard, Kraft Pulp & Plywood	1,757,102	51.18	89,931,813	105,221,706
Total	2,988,674		147,219,883	185,556,321

Average Production Value — \$49.08/m³

Table No. 3 Forest Revenue (From Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands) From April 1984 to March 29, 1985

Dues, Fees and Royalties			
Pulpwood - Licence Areas:			
Prince Albert Pulpwood	202,573.90		
Meadow Lake Sawmill	10,378.68		
Simpson Timber Company	22,179.75	235,132.33	
Pulpwood—Non—Licence Areas:			
Prince Albert Pulpwood	10,470.64		
Saskatchewan Forest Products	82,175.18		
Other	10,231.81	102,877.63	
Sawtimber — Licence Areas:			
Meadow Lake Sawmill	309,887.28		
Simpson Timber Company	1,162,727.50		
L & M Wood Products	1,634.15	1,474,448.93	
Sawtimber — Non-Licence Areas:			
Saskatchewan Forest Products	368,479.79		
Other	111,985.46	470,475.25	

Table No. 3 continued

Other Products — Licence Areas:			
MacMillan Bloedel	82,229.26		
Lehner Wood Preservers	13,761.89		
L & M Wood Products	5,496.68	101,487.83	
Other Products — Non-Licence Areas:			
Saskatchewan Forest Products	1,023,108.49		
MacMillan Bloedel	312.72		
Other	79,674.35	1,103,295.56	
Total Dues, Fees & Royalties			3,487,717.53
Licences and Permits			
Sawmill	2,624.00		
Licences — Operating			
Forest Management Licence Agree't.	650.00		
Forest Product Treating Plant	80.00		
Wild Rice Term	45.00		
Other	10.00		
Grazing	101,554.17		
Hay	15,831.86		
Timber — with Dues	6,818.70		
Timber, Free of Dues	759.00		
Peat & Sphagnum Moss	52.44		
Wild Rice	13,678.25	142,103.42	
Total for Licences & Permits			142,103.42
Penalties & Interest			
Waste of Merchantable Timber	800.35		
Overcut Timber Dues	4,403.43		
Timber Seizure Sales	3,002.48		
Overcut Hay Dues	1,701.22		
Other	7,282.43	17,189.91	
Total for Penalties & Interest			17,189.91
Sales & Services			
Timber	1,674.63	1,674.63	
Total for Sales & Services			1,674.63
Other			
Fire Prevention Levy			
MacMillan Bloedel	20,195.84		
L & M Wood Products	3,377.66		
Other	4,299.41		
Ground Rental			
MacMillan Bloedel	4,733.40		
L & M Wood Products	879.60		
Other	17,199.71	50,685.62	
Total for Other			50,685.62
Miscellaneous	295.00	295.00	
Total for Miscellaneous			295.00
Grand Total for Forests			3,698,688.11

Table No. 4 Provincial Forest Fire Summary

Cause	No. of Fires	Total % of Fires	Area Burned (hectares)	% of Total Area Burned
Lightning	512	57.21	282,431.74	88.0%
Resident	122	13.63	3,347.29	1.04
Recreation	103	11.51	20,780.49	6.47
Incendary	74	8.27	407.69	.13
Other Industry	8	.89	182.85	.06
Forest Industry	6	.67	.67	—
Railroads	6	.67	1.75	—
Miscellaneous	42	4.69	2,326.89	.72
Unknown	22	2.46	11,482.44	3.58
Total	895	100.00	320,961.81	100.00

Table No. 5 Reforestation and Distribution of Planting Stock 1984

Reforestation		
Forestry Division		
Red Earth	1,560,600	
Grassy Lake	650,700	
White Fish	2,401,345	
McKenzie	1,051,500	
Experimental	13,595	
		5,677,740
Regional Projects		
Hudson Bay		
Mile 16 Porcupine	627,325	
Kinnakin	300,700	
Green Water	18,600	
		946,625
Meadow Lake		
Mecallum Lake	250,700	
Burness Lake	170,000	
		420,700
SPRR		
Other Planting		
District	27,257	
Nursery	1,258	
Park	185,649	
		214,164
	Sub-Total SPRR	7,259,229
Forestry Industries		2,652,775
	Sub-Total Reforestation	9,912,004
Extension Planting		
Environment 2000	210,650	
Churches, Schools,		
Youth Groups	32,427	
Farm Woodlot	17,730	
	Sub-Total Extension	260,807
Total Distribution		10,172,811

Table No. 6 Estimated Depletion of Standing Timber (m³)

Region	By Use	By Fire (within the Provincial Forest)	Total 1984—85	1983—84	1982—83
Buffalo Narrows	200,935	641,918	842,853	6,018	—
Creighton	—	—	—	191,347	—
Hudson Bay	814,934	7,174	822,108	1,015,594	882,149
La Ronge	144,101	998,821	1,142,922	410,502	—
Meadow Lake	357,002	16,868	373,670	586,966	327,137
Melville	1,988	—	1,988	1,745	4,088
Prince Albert	921,746	14,720	936,466	223,334	446,338
Regina	97	—	97	87	—
Saskatoon	248	—	248	433	51
Swift Current	2,022	—	2,022	3,140	7,943
Northern Forest Operations	—	—	—	600,936	1,673,020
Total	2,443,073	1,679,301	4,122,374	3,040,102	3,346,726

**Table No. 7 Provincial Parks, Number of Vehicles Entering Comparison 1975—1984
(Victoria Day Weekend — Labour Day Weekend)**

Park	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Buffalo Pound	41,024	48,166	41,506	38,387	44,473**	40,973	33,139	37,285
Cypress Hills	63,787	55,564	56,638	64,579	78,564	74,989	73,402	61,586
Danielson	29,425	32,402**	40,486	30,483	35,852	39,692	32,899	36,048
Douglas	10,868	12,004	12,400	18,685	23,625	23,906	21,217	22,531
Duck Mountain	92,215	96,075	115,929	89,198	72,698	85,122	101,272	81,332
Echo Valley	79,735	83,368	102,167	80,544	93,162	52,940	54,502	66,969
Good Spirit Lake	25,975	35,316	47,147	32,124	31,568	33,763	31,576	36,671
Greenwater	38,659	39,548	40,880	37,493	28,680	22,562	27,050	17,362
Katepwa Point	12,489	12,027	14,378	7,357	6,636	14,716	11,231	13,948
Lac La Ronge	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	19,179***	44,273
Meadow Lake	97,346	89,086	75,137	75,526	110,366	78,735*	75,535	79,154
Moose Mountain	157,390**	159,779	145,931*	160,857	150,091	143,681	130,857	146,771
Nipawin	5,686	15,980	12,023	11,898	34,935	17,562*	12,377	12,406
Pike Lake	46,068	56,506	41,157	44,513	47,105	47,126	38,442	32,191
Rowan's Ravine	40,349	43,049	27,919	25,336	27,195	40,082	26,675	26,557
Saskatchewan Landing	32,799	38,588	41,579	52,993	57,144	45,042	53,253	51,047
The Battlefords	59,500	63,943	69,890	52,341	52,857	58,164	65,261	57,149
Total	833,335	881,401	885,147	822,314	894,951	824,075	807,867	823,362
	-3.9	+5.8	+0.4	-7.1	+8.8	-7.9	-2.0	+1.9

Percent Change

* 1 less than previous year

** 1 more counter than previous year

*** 2 more counters than previous year

Figure adjustments due to errors in traffic counter reporting.

Table No. 8 Big Game Harvest & Recreation Days by Species: 1982—1984

	1982		1983		1984	
	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days
White-tailed Deer	36,216	169,630	33,574	159,235	38,820	121,268
Moose	2,637	47,146	2,113	37,738	3,223	35,364
Elk	300	7,950	534	12,153	1,051	14,645
Mule Deer	4,079	7,438	6,231	12,833	10,950	15,511
Black Bear	1,121	10,010	1,071	10,027	1,778	10,189
Antelope	2,090	3,920	2,010	3,955	2,031	4,315
Woodland Caribou	35	356	27	232	23	512

Table No. 9 Game Bird Harvest & Recreation Days by Species: 1982—1984

	1982		1983		1984	
	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days	Harvest	Rec. Days
Ducks	290,000	68,490	326,100	75,036	182,706	42,188
Geese	155,000	58,965	213,025	69,871	162,219	51,954
Sandhill Crane	3,500	1,410	2,965	1,164	3,110	833
Sharp-tailed Grouse	52,000	28,629	58,823	31,391	54,233	17,421
Hungarian Partridge	42,000	23,140	61,073	26,409	59,794	16,611
Ruffed Grouse	17,000	14,214	13,523	11,806	12,986	4,637
Spruce Grouse	3,000	2,715	3,946	2,026	4,345	1,339
Pheasant	7,500	5,772	15,857	9,315	12,169	4,866

Table No. 10 Hunting and Trapping Licence Sales and Revenues

	Number	Revenue
Game Bird		
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	40,102	401,020
Canadian Resident Game Bird	2,125	108,250
Non-resident Game Bird	3,277	327,700
Total Game Bird	45,504	834,970
Big Game		
1st Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	30	600
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	18	360
1st Saskatchewan Resident Bear	4,009	60,135
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Bear	496	7,440
1st Canadian Resident Bear	70	3,500
2nd Canadian Resident Bear	5	250
1st Non-resident Bear	291	29,100
2nd Non-resident Bear	28	2,800
Saskatchewan Resident Woodland Caribou	175	5,250
Canadian Resident Woodland Caribou	1	150
Non-resident Woodland Caribou	7	2,100
1st Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	49,603	1,240,075
2nd Saskatchewan Resident White-tailed Deer	4,971	124,275
1st Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	705	70,500
2nd Canadian Resident White-tailed Deer	9	900
1st Non-resident White-tailed Deer	62	12,400
2nd Non-resident White-tailed Deer	6	1,200
1st Saskatchewan Resident Archery White-tailed Deer	1,518	37,950
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Archery White-tailed Deer	25	625
1st Saskatchewan Resident Muzzleloader White-tailed Deer	647	16,175
2nd Saskatchewan Resident Muzzleloader White-tailed Deer	37	925
Saskatchewan Resident Elk	3,698	110,940
Saskatchewan Resident Regular Moose	8,006	240,180
Big Game Draw		
Special Elk	784	23,520
Special Moose	1,939	58,170
Antelope	3,015	90,450
Either-sex Mule Deer	6,558	196,740
Antlerless Mule Deer	6,331	189,930
Total Big Game	93,044	2,526,640
Trapping		
South Saskatchewan Fur	14,985	149,850
North Saskatchewan Fur	2,843	28,430
Total Trapping	17,828	178,280
Total Receipts, Game and Fur Licences	156,376	3,539,890

Table No. 11 Fish and Wildlife Development Fund

Fisheries		Wildlife		Total	
Opening Fund Balance		\$ 0		\$ 28,353	\$ 28,353
Revenues	\$554,772		\$540,463		\$1,095,235
Expenditures	270,756		428,907		699,663
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures		284,016		111,556	395,572
Ending Fund Balance		\$284,016		\$139,909	\$423,925

Table No. 12 Fisheries Licence Sales

Licences	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue	Number Sold	Dollar Revenue
Sport Resident	183,216	916,080	178,138	805,798	159,320	1,593,200
Non-Resident	16,442	246,630	17,977	253,954	18,109	362,180
One-Day	1,703	3,406	1,288	2,576	1,472	5,888
Total	201,361	\$1,166,116*	197,403	\$1,062,328*	178,901	\$1,961,268*

Commercial						
Fisherman Dealer	64	\$ 320	43	\$ 215	41	\$ 205
Fish Dealer	1	250	1	250	1	250
Fish Processing Plant	1	25	1	25	1	25
Commercial Net	2,100	25,150	1,585	20,040	1,715	23,246
Franchise	1	10	1	10		
Brine Shrimp Net	7	140	8	160	3	60
Bait Fish	50	1,000	50	1,000	63	1,245
Fish Farm						
Private	1,973		2,202		2,069	
Commercial	52	780	63	945	72	1,080
Fur Farm	6	700	5	565	4	327
Total	4,255	\$ 28,375	3,969	\$ 23,210	3,989	\$ 26,438

Domestic						
Domestic Net	704	\$ 3,520	538	\$ 2,690	479	\$ 2,392

* Includes Vendor's Commission

Table No. 13 Commercial Fish Production and Value

Species	1982—83		1983—84		1984—85	
	Kilograms	Lake Value (\$)	Kilograms	Lake Value (\$)	Kilograms	Lake Value (\$)
Whitefish	1,207,385	1,009,014	1,056,747	779,559	1,184,818	942,530
Walleye	711,875	1,344,441	649,672	958,878	676,903	1,329,960
Pike	745,728	361,318	493,254	217,030	660,009	316,887
Trout	319,768	240,304	237,508	177,770	398,728	550,108
Tullibee			208,562	40,254	297,249	66,240
Others*	404,641	120,519	172,205	50,645	261,360	73,991
Total	3,388,397	3,075,597	2,817,948	2,224,136	3,479,067	3,279,716

* Buffalo, Carp, Suckers

Table No. 14 Summary of Fish Stocking

Species	Number Stocked	Number of Lakes Stocked
Walleye		
— Fry	24,800,000	74
— Fingerlings	164,856	4
— Adults	68	1
Whitefish Fry	1,200,000	4
Brook Trout		
— Fingerlings	86,520	45
— Adults	120	1
Brown Trout Fingerlings	40,850	12
Kokanee Salmon Fingerlings	64,050	5
Rainbow Trout		
— Fingerlings	408,265	68
— Adults	760	2
Northern Pike		
— Fingerlings	31	1
— Adults	151	3
Largemouth Bass Fingerlings	10,000	1
Perch Adults	12,473	7
Total	26,788,144	228